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Feb 1 1899

WEBSTER'S NURSERY.

C. H. WEBSTER,

111

CENTRALIA,

ILLINOIS.

—ESTABLISHED 1866.—



Thirty-second Illustrated
and Descriptive

CATALOGUE

OF—

WEBSTER'S -:- NURSERY.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees

OLD AND NEW VARIETIES.

Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Shrubs,
Plants, Roses, Etc.

C. H. WEBSTER, CENTRALIA, ILLINOIS.

CENTRALIA SENTINEL PRINT.

INTRODUCTORY.

I take pleasure in presenting the thirty-second Annual Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue of Webster's Nursery of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants for the fall of 1899 and spring of 1900.

I extend thanks to my customers and solicit a continuance of your business, and solicit a trial order from those with whom I have not dealt. The stock I offer is as good as the best, and my prices will compare favorably with any reliable establishment for quality and grade. Respectfully,

C. H. WEBSTER.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS STATE ENTOMOLOGIST.

URBANA, ILL., September 9, 1899.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the growing nursery stock and premises of C. H. Webster, situated near Centralia, Ill., have been inspected according to the provisions of an *Act to prevent the introduction and spread in Illinois of the San Jose scale and other dangerous insects and contagious diseases of fruits*, approved and in force April 11, 1897, and that no indications have been found of the presence of the San Jose scale or other dangerous insect or plant disease.

This certificate is invalid after June 1, 1900.

S. A. FORBES,
State Entomologist.

FRUIT TREES.



The first fruit, both in importance and general culture, is the apple. Its period, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the entire year. By planting judicious selections of summer, autumn and winter varieties, a constant succession can easily be obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use.

There is no farm crop which, on the average, will produce one-fourth as much income per acre as will a good apple orchard.

APPLE TREES.

Plant 30 feet apart each way, 48 trees per acre,

	Each	10	100	1 00
Two year,.....4 to 5 ft.....	.15	\$1 25	\$8 50	\$70 00
Two year,.....3 to 4 ft.....	.10	1 00	7 00	60 00
One and two year...2 to 3 ft.....	.08	75	6 00	50 00
One year,3 to 4 ft.....	.10	85	6 50	60 00

SUMMER.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Ripens before Early Harvest: skin clear white, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe: flesh white, tender, juicy, sprightly sub-acid; good early bearer. July.

RED JUNE—Medium size, red: flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; an abundant bearer. July.

BOHEMIAN GIRL—Large as the Duchess, deep red, same shape; ripens about the same time; productive and handsome. It has no equal as an early market apple; a money maker. Two year, 4 to 5 feet, 25c each, \$2 per 10.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG—Medium to large; striped, mostly red; best summer cooking apple; tree hardy, early and a good bearer. July and Aug.

BENONI—Medium size; roundish, oblong, red; flesh tender, rich, juicy; valuable for the table and one of the best market apples. Tree moderate erect grower, productive. July.

SOPS OF WINE—Medium to large size, oblong; dark red, flesh stained with red; juicy, sub-acid; tree hardy and a free grower, productive. August.

LOWELL—Large, roundish, oblong; green, changing to pale yellow when ripe, with an oily surface; a splendid cooking apple; productive. August.

GOLDEN SWEET—Large yellow; a very fine sweet apple. Tree a free grower: spreading irregular; productive. August.

GRIMES GOLDEN—Medium to large, roundish oblate, slightly conical; large specimens oblong; skin yellow with russet dots; flesh yellowish white with a mild sub-acid, agreeable; good to best flavor. Tree a good grower and early annual bearer. October.

FROM

C. H. WEBSTER,

Webster's Nurseries,

CENTRALIA, ILLINOIS.



JONATHAN—Medium to large size, roundish, conical; skin thin and smooth, bright red; flesh white, very tender and juicy; mild, sprightly vinous flavor, one of the best dessert and cooking apples; tree a good grower, early and regular bearer. October.

WINTER.

AKIN—Fruit medium size, dark red color: uniformly smooth; of a pleasant, sprightly, mild sub-acid flavor; resembles some the Wagoner. Hardy, productive, a good keeper. October.

ARKANSAS BLACK—A seedling of the Wine Sap, which it resembles in every way, except that the tree is a better and much more vigorous grower, more hardy, and the fruit is much larger; color even a darker red; flesh firmer; flavor milder, and a better keeper.

BEN DAVIS—Large, roundish oblong, striped mostly red; mild sub-acid, not rich: very handsome. Tree very vigorous, hardy and productive. The leading orchard apple of today. October to March.

GANO—Tree very healthy, vigorous, hardy: a rapid grower; large and spreading in orchard; fruit spurs numerous; shoots long, smooth brown, with protuberances on the limbs like the Ben Davis: an early annual and prolific bearer. Foliage large and dark. October to March.

INGRAM—A seedling of Rawles Janet: fruit about medium size; dark and light red in stripes, with bloom; flesh yellowish white, firm, crisp: mild sub-acid, aromatic flavor. Tree upright, vigorous grower, an abundant bearer; keeps until apples come again.

MISSOURI PIPPIN—Large, oblong; bright red, with numerous grey dots, very handsome and of fair quality; an early and abundant bearer; profitable market fruit. October.

ROME BEAUTY—Large, roundish flat: mostly bright red; mild, sub-acid: very good: a good grower and early bearer; does best on deep soil.

RAMSDELL SWEET—Tree vigorous, grows straight and upright, bears early and yields every year enormously. Fruit above medium size; oblong; skin rich, dark red, dotted with specks and covered with a blue bloom; flesh yellowish, tender, mellow, sweet and rich. October to February.

WILLOW TWIG—Large, round to oblong, marbled and striped light red; mild acid, rather coarse; a valuable market sort. Tree spreading, hardy and a good bearer. October.

WINE SAP—Medium, conical; dark red, very smooth; acid, juicy and rich; valuable for both family and market. Tree hardy and an early and constant bearer.

YORK IMPERIAL—Medium, oblate; color white, shaded with crimson; flesh firm, crisp, juicy and sub-acid; a good bearer and keeper; one of the best winter apples. November.

MINKLER—Medium size, roundish, slightly conical, dull greyish red; quality good; a valuable family apple. Tree a wide spreading and thrifty grower; should be planted 40 feet apart; a good bearer and a good keeper. November.



PEARS.

The growing of this fruit for both home and market purposes can not be too strongly urged. Pears like most things desirable and valuable, can not be had without work and attention. Pears should be gathered ten days to two weeks before they are ripe: winter varieties may hang on the trees until there is danger of frost; gather when, on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will readily separate from the limb. Place in a dark cool room or cellar until fully matured.

The pear succeeds on most soils. Dwarfs must always be planted deep enough to cover the junction of

the pear and quince three or four inches: trim dwarfs but very little, standards may be trimmed to the height desired.

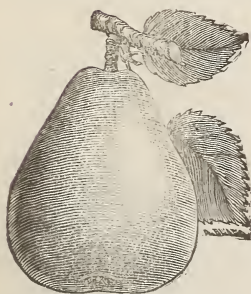
The letters "D" and "S" appended to the description of varieties indicate favorable growth, either as Dwarfs or Standards, or both.

Plant Standards 20 feet apart each way, 108 trees to the acre.

Plant Dwarfs 15 feet apart each way, 193 trees to the acre.

			Each	10	100
2	year old, 5 to 6 ft,	Leading Sorts.	.35	\$3 00	\$25 00
2	" 4 to 5 ft,	" "	.25	2 25	20 00
2	" 5 to 6 ft,	Keiffer,	.35	3 00	
2	" 4 to 5 ft,	" "	.25	2 25	20 00
1	" 4 to 5 ft,	" Whips.	.25	2 00	15 00
1	" 3 to 4 ft:	" "	.20	1 50	10 00

VARIETIES.



KOONCE—Fruit medium: surface a golden yellow, with red cheek: flesh solid and does not rot at the core: juicy, sweet and delicious quality. July. D. & S.

CLAPPS FAVORITE—Very large: resembles Bartlett in shape, ripens a few days earlier: juicy, sweet and delicious. August. S.

BARTLETT—One of the most popular pears; large, buttery and melting, with a rich pear flavor. Tree a good grower and a young and abundant bearer. August. D. & S.

SECKLE—The standard of excellence in pears. Small, but of the highest flavor. Tree a stout, slow, erect grower: hardy and bears abundantly. August. D. & S.

HOWELL—Large, handsome, sweet and melting; tree very vigorous, hardy and productive; one of the very best pears. September. D. & S.

ONONDAGO—A very large, melting and highly flavored yellow pear; vigorous and productive; one of best. September. S.

GARBER—One of the Japan varieties: earlier than Keiffer, larger and much better quality; free from blight, very hardy; immensely productive; excellent for canning and preserving. September. S.

BEURRE DE ANJOU—A large fine pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly vinous flavor: tree a vigorous grower and a good bearer. September. D. & S.

SHELDON—Fruit medium to large; color greenish yellow, mostly covered with russet, a brownish crimson in the sun; juicy, rich and sweet. September. S.

DUCHESS—Largest of all pears, greenish yellow, a little russy; juicy and delicious: does best on Quince. September. D.

KEIFFER—Large, skin rather rough: color yellow with red cheek in the sun; flesh white; juicy, buttery and rich; tree very strong upright grower. October. S.

LAWRENCE—Medium to large; color a golden yellow; flesh melting with a rich aromatic flavor; sweet: late. October. D. & S.

BEURRE DE CLAIRGEAN—(S) Very large; yellow and red; flesh yellowish; nearly melting; tree a free grower and an early and abundant bearer; a good keeper. October.

KRULL—Large size; lemon yellow, with a rich bloom; fine appearance; skin thick; flesh firm until fully ripe, when it becomes juicy and melting; rich and sweet. A late keeper. October. 4 to 5 ft. 50c each.

HENRY—Large size; long; color green, turning to a rich yellow color when ripe: a delicious flavor: late. October. 2 year, 4 to 5 ft, 50c each.

ROSSNEY—A new and excellent pear; raised from seed at Salt Lake City, Utah. Size medium to large; fine grain; flesh melting and juicy; very sweet. Ripens two weeks after Bartlett; is a good keeper and shipper. The tree is much stronger than the Keiffer. Color creamy yellow, with a crimson blush. 2 year, 4 to 5 ft, 75c each.

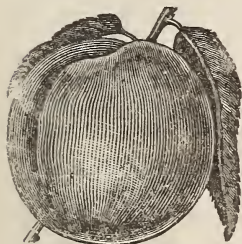


PEACHES.

In order to preserve the continued healthy growth of the trees and quality of the fruit, the trees should have the shoots and branches shortened every year so as to preserve a round, vigorous head with plenty of young wood, and the ground should be constantly stirred during a dry season. The following have been selected after an examination of many different sorts in bearing, the best only being chosen. They furnish a succession for about three months, commencing with July.

Plant 20 feet apart, 108 trees to the acre.

	Each	10	100	1000
One year, No. 1, 5 to 6 feet,	.20	\$1 50	\$9 00	\$65 00
One year, No. 2, 4 to 5 feet,	.15	1 00	8 00	55 00
One year, No. 3, 3 to 4 feet,	.10	75	6 00	40 00

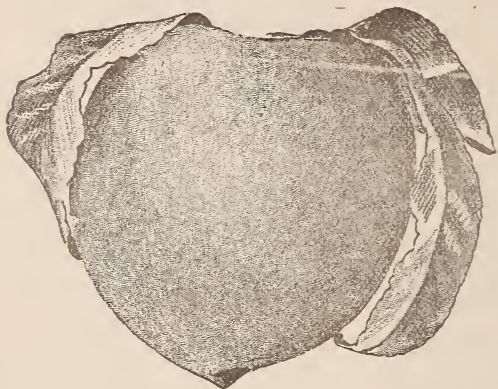


TRIUMPH—Earliest yellow flesh peach. Ripens with Alexander; blooms late; sure and abundant bearer: strong, vigorous grower. Fruit good size: yellow, with red and crimson cheek. July.

MT. ROSE—Large; white, washed with carmine; flesh tinged pink; juicy, vinous, sub-acid and good flavor; one of the best early.

CARMINE—Large: resembles Elberta in shape: color creamy white or pale yellow: deep blush: skin tough: flesh tender: fine flavor: juicy. One of the hardiest in bud. Promises to stand at the head for a general long distance: profitable market variety. Ripens in July. Price 25c each: \$2.00 per 10.

GREENSBORO—Said to be larger and earlier than Alexander; skin beautiful crimson with a yellowish cast: flesh white; very juicy and of extra quality for so early a peach. 25c each: \$2.00 per 10.



CHAMPION—Originated at Nokomis, Ill. Flavor delicious; sweet: rich and juicy: surpassing all other early varieties. Skin creamy, with red cheeks: strikingly handsome; early, productive: large size: free stone. August.

ELBERTA—Very large; yellow with red cheek: flesh yellow: firm, juicy: of high quality: exceedingly prolific; sure bearer and hardy. It is the best general peach for all sections.

REAVES FAVORITE—Fruit large: skin yellow, with a fine red cheek. Flesh deep yellow, red at the stone: juicy: melting; fine flavor. Free stone. August.

CAPT. EDE—Medium to large. Suture extending a little beyond the apex: a rich orange yellow: flesh yellow: small stone: rich: highly flavored; free stone: one of best market varieties. August.

- THURBER—Large; skin white, light crimson, mottling; flesh very juicy; vinous; of delicate aroma and of fine texture. August.
- OLD MIXON—Medium to large; skin yellowish white; red cheek; flesh white, but quite red at stone; rich and vinous flavor. August.
- CRAWFORD'S LATE—Large size; yellow; red cheek; flesh yellow; one of the best yellow free stone peaches. September.
- CHAIRS CHOICE—Large size; deep yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow; juicy; rich; quality unsurpassed; free stone. September.
- HEATH CLING—Medium to large size; of lemon shape; white; tree a good grower and bearer. September.
- RED HEATH CLING—Large size; similar to the White Heath; one of the best canning peaches; ripens same time.
- WHEATLAND—Fruit large to very large; color deep yellow with dark red cheek, a valuable market sort. September.
- LEMON CLING—Large; lemon shape; skin yellow with red cheek; firm; juicy and sweet. September.
- GRAND REPORTER—Large size; beautiful color; attractive. Tree very hardy and productive. Fruit similar to Crawford Late, but about a week later. September.



PLUM TREES.

The Plum tree will grow freely on a greater variety of soils than any other fruit tree, and when protected from insects it is a sure cropper on light as well as heavy soil. Plum trees do better when more than one variety are planted together, where there is a chance for cross fertilization, and when so planted seldom fail to produce abundant crops.



BURBANK.

Plant 18 feet apart each way. 134 trees to the acre.

	Each	10	1000
One year, 5 to 6 feet,.....	.35	\$2 50	
One year, 4 to 5 feet,.....	.25	2 00	\$15 00

WILD GOOSE—Well known; large; deep red when ripe; good quality; one of the best varieties. July.

GERMAN PRUNE—A large, long, oval variety; much esteemed for drying; color dark purple; of very agreeable flavor.

MINER—Large; dark purplish red; juicy, sweet; cling stone; tree strong upright grower; one of the best late plums. September.

DAMSON—Fruit small; oval; skin purple, covered with blue bloom; flesh juicy, tart; separates partly from the stone; a sure bearer. August and September.

ABUNDANCE—A beautiful lemon yellow ground, nearly covered with a heavy bloom; large to very large; oblong, tapering to a point; flesh orange yellow; melting, rich and highly perfumed. August.

BURBANK—An exceedingly valuable sort: a very vigorous grower, often producing a crop the second year after planting; large; nearly globular; clear cherry red with a thin lilac bloom; flesh a deep yellow: very sweet, good flavor; the largest of plums. August.

RED JUNE—(New) Medium size; pointed: color deep red-purple: flesh yellow, quality good: cling. A good market variety.

OGAN—Large; nearly round; with deep suture; color golden yellow with a faint bloom; flesh firm. sweet, rich and dry; a free stone; tree vigorous and hardy. July.

WILLARD—One of the imported Japanese varieties, ripening a month before Abundance. When ripe is dark red, bordering on purple; a long keeper, carries to market well. Tree vigorous, very hardy and productive. July.



QUINCES.

The quince is hardy and prolific, bearing its crops with great regularity. The fruit always commands a good market, and with most families is considered indispensable for canning and for jelly.

The trees or bushes should have a good, rich soil: clean cultivation and an annual dressing of well rotted manure. Thinning out the twigs so as to keep the tree open to the sun and air, and removing dead wood is all the pruning that is required.

Plrnt 12 feet apart each way, 302 trees to the acre.

	Each	10
Two years, 4 to 5 feet,	\$.30	\$2 50
Two years, 3 to 4 feet,	.25	2 00

ORANGE—Fruit large; bright yellow; of excellent flavor, and a good bearer. September.

PEAR QUINCE—Fruit large; much the same as the orange, except a neck, which resembles a pear very much; very productive. September.

MEECH—Medium to large; skin thin: of a bright golden yellow; very fragrant and highly flavored; productive. October.

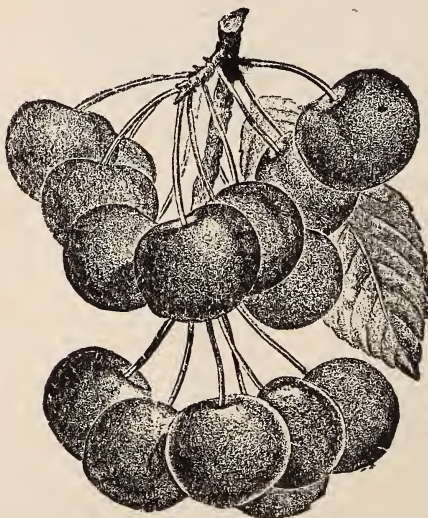
CHERRIES.

The cherry is one of the finest and most delicate dessert fruits. Although a very perishable fruit, the period of its use may be prolonged by a proper selection of varieties. The trees thrive well in any soil which is well drained, but will not succeed long where the subsoil is wet.

My cherry trees are budded on Mahaleb Stocks, which make a healthy tree, and does not sprout from the roots.

Plant 18 feet apart each way, 134 trees to the acre.

	Each	10	100
Two year, 4 to 5 feet,	\$.35	\$2 50	\$22 00
One and two year, 3 to 4 feet,	.25	2 00	18 00



EARLY RICHMOND—Medium size; light red; melting, juicy, sprightly acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular early varieties of the acid cherries; tree healthy and productive.

WRAGG—Very hardy; vigorous and productive; medium, dark purple; fine quality; late. July.

L. MOTMORENCY—Large; round or slightly heart shaped; dark red; nearly black when full ripe. One of the most valuable late sour cherries grown.

HUBBARD—This new cherry is one having no equal as a late cherry. It is later than the Motmorency, but earlier than the English Morella. Fruit is large and dark red; very juicy and rich, and has a long stem. A heavy bearer. It is without question the heaviest bearer grown. It bears at three and occasionally two years old. The tree resembles the Early Richmond. It is a very valuable cherry for shipping. A limited supply, 50c each.

HESS—This is a new cherry grown on the farm of Mr. Hess, of Anna. It is a species of the Bigarreau type; a large yellow cherry with one red side; very firm and a good shipper; quality good. It is sweet and proves to be a success.



APRICOT TREES.

Each 10

American and Russian varieties, 4 to 5 ft, .25 \$2 00

MOORPARK—ONE of the largest; orange yellow with red cheek; firm; juicy; with rich flavor. Very productive.

ALEXANDER—Russian—Tree hardy and an immense bearer. Fruit large; yellow, flecked with red; very beautiful; sweet and delicious.



LYERLIE PEAR.

Season early, six weeks earlier than the Bartlett. Fruit medium to large size smooth, handsome surface, greenish with blush cheek. Stem long and meaty. Quality very best; rich, spicy and sweet. Very near seedless and coreless. Far ahead of any other pear in quality. 1 year, 3 to 4 feet, \$1 each.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS,

Strawberries will succeed in any soil that is adapted



to ordinary farm or garden crops. Plant early in March or April.

Set in rows 4 feet apart and 18 inches in the row for field culture; 18 inches apart each way for garden culture, leaving a pathway at every third row.

Cultivate thoroughly and mulch late in the fall. Varieties marked (P) are destitute of Stamen and are termed Pistilate and should have every third row planted with a staminate variety to fertilize the blossoms.

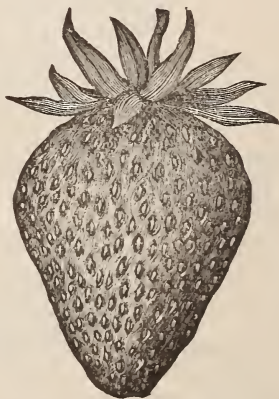
The varieties described below are among the very best sorts and have proven satisfactory both for market or for home use.

Per doz., by mail, 25c; express, per 100, 75; per 1000, \$3.00.

CLYDE—Fruit large; firm; conical shape; light scarlet color. vigorous grower, enormously productive.

BUBAOCH N. 5—(P) Large; uniform size; fine form and color: vigorous plant and productive.

HAVERLAND—(P) Plants vigorous, healthy; ripens their fruit evenly and early, berries are fine; large; excellent flavor and bright red color. Productive.



TENNESSEE PROLIFIC—A thrifty growing plant. A seedling of Sharpless and Crescent: fruit large, handsome, productive; one of the best.

WARFIELD—(P) Plant a vigorous grower; hardy; very productive. Fruit large; conical; regular form and slightly necked. Color dark glossy red.

LOVETTE—A fine grower and producer; dark red color and large uniform size: one of the best market varieties.



RASPBERRIES.

This fruit comes just after strawberries, and when properly cultivated is quite profitable. Plant on strong soil, manure freely, cultivate well or mulch heavily. For field, rows 7 feet apart, 3 feet in row. Pinch off canes when 3 feet high, and prune off laterals the following spring, within 12 or 18 inches of the cane. In garden culture, tie up to single wire. Cut out old wood each year.

WINONA — Early, large as Gregg; firm, strong grower; very hardy and productive; jet black; most profitable market sort. Doz. 25c; 100, \$1.50.

KANSAS—Healthy, vigorous; fruit large; as fine a berry as Gregg and equally as good a shipper; ripens just after the Souhegan; very prolific. Doz. 25c; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$8.00.



EUREKA—Early, large as Gregg; better quality, very productive; berries hold up in size to the end of the season; a good shipper, perfectly hardy. Doz. 35c; 100, \$2.00.

EGYPTIAN QUEEN—Early, wonderfully productive, yielding four times as many berries as Gregg and nearly as large; fruit jet black; quality good and a good shipper. Doz. 25c; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$8.00.

OHIO—Highly recommended for canning or evaporating, and enormously productive; berry not quite as large as Gregg, but of finer quality and the plants more hardy, and bears heavy crops annually. Doz. 25c; 100, \$1.00; 1000, \$6.00.

GREGG—The leading late Black Cap and a popular market sort; canes of strong, vigorous growth, and under good culture very productive; berries are large, covered with heavy bloom; firm, meaty and of fine flavor. Doz. 25c; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$6.00.

GAULT—Valuable market variety; a perpetual bearer; ripens a crop of fine, large berries at time of Gregg, produces more fruit; continues bearing on young wood until killed by frost. It is a vigorous grower; hardy, large and fine; black; rich flavor. 50c per dozen; \$2.50 per 100.

CUTHBERT—The best late red raspberry for home use and market; fruit bright red and very large; bush very vigorous, hardy and prolific. Very valuable. Doz. 25c; 100, \$1.50.

LONDON—Superior to Cuthbert; a strong grower, almost thornless, extremely hardy; fruit of large size, very productive; color bright red, becoming darker when dead ripe; excellent quality; ripens with the Cuthbert; one of the very best. \$2.50 per 100. \$10 per 1000.



CURRENTS.

Should be planted in good rich soil, with liberal manuring. Tops should be cut back nearly to the crowns, allowing 3 or four canes to grow the first year. Prune more or less every year to get rid of the old wood, and keep the bushes open. The currant worm can be destroyed by white hellibore; one ounce to three gallons of water, applied with a sprinkling can.

Plant in rows 5 feet apart by 3 feet in the row, 2,904 plants to the acre.

One year strong plants, 10c each; per 10, 65c; per 100, \$5.00.

VICTORIA—Large, bright red, with long bunches; an erect grower; productive; late.

RED DUTCH—An old well known sort; berry of medium size and good quality; long bunch; very prolific.

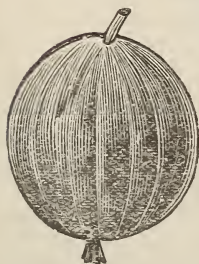
FAY'S PROLIFIC—One of the best yet introduced; berries large, uniform in size, with long stem; good flavor productive, and easy to pick.

WHITE GRAPE—Very large; yellowish white; bunch long; sweet or very mild acid; the finest of the white sorts; productive.

POMONA—(new) A vigorous grower; plants perfectly hardy; sweetest and best in quality, not having the unpleasant strong currant flavor; early and prolific bearer. 1 year plants 20c each; 10, \$1.80.



GOOSEBERRIES.



The gooseberry is a rank grower and generally needs more trimming than the currant, otherwise its culture is the same.

HOUGHTON—Pale red; medium size berries, of good quality; vigorous, but slender grower; productive. 2 yr plants 10c each; per 10, 50c; per 100, \$3.50.

DOWNING—The largest of the American varieties; whitish green and of good quality; a strong, stout grower; prolific and hardy. 2 years, each 10c; per 10, 65c; per 100, \$5.00.

RED JACKET—As large as the largest; berry smooth; very prolific and hardy; quality and foliage is the best; does not mildew. 2 year plants, 25c each; per 10, \$1.50.

BLACKBERRIES.

Plant on good land, moderately manured. Pinch back the canes in summer when 3 to 4 feet high, causing them to throw out laterals; cultivate shallow and do not cultivate late, as growth should stop early to harden the canes for the winter.

WILSON EARLY—Good market variety; berry very large; sweet; good; a prolific bearer. \$1 per 100; \$8 per 1000.

EARLY HARVEST—Medium size and firm; small seeds; jet black; ripens with the Black Cap raspberry; fair quality; good shipper; hardy. \$1 per 100; \$5 per 1000.

SNYDER—Extremely hardy; enormously productive; medium size; no hard, sour core; sweet and melting. The most popular market variety. \$1 per 100; \$6 per 1000.



GRAPES.

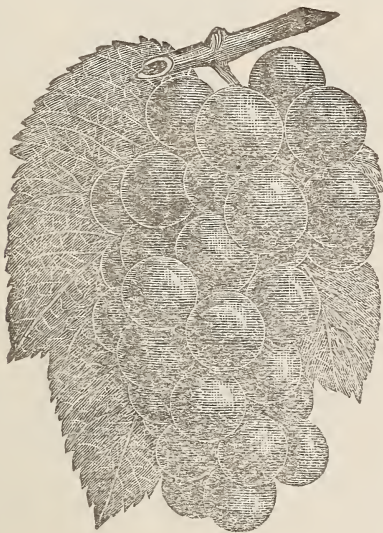
Of all fruits, the grape is probably the most widely disseminated. In nearly every country, in almost every climate and in nearly every possible condition of soil and elevation they thrive, although they seem to do best in dry climate. In selecting a piece of ground for grapes, it is best to choose land that drains well. It should be good soil. Land that will grow good corn will make good grapes. The best time to plant grapes is in the fall.

Plant 8 feet apart each way, 680 plants to the acre.

CONCORD—The old standby. A large purplish black grape; hardy, productive; very popular; best market sort. No. 1 plants 10c each; \$1 per 12; \$5 per 100.

MOORE'S EARLY—Bunches medium; berry large, round, with heavy bloom; sweet; one of the very best early black grapes, two weeks earlier than Concord. No. 1, 15c each; per 10, \$1.25; per 100, \$6.

BRIGHTON—Bunch large, well formed; berries medium to large; round; excellent flavor and quality; one of the earliest in ripening; purple. No. 1, 15c each; per 10, \$1; per 100, \$6.



WORDEN—A splendid, large, black grape, of the Concord type, but earlier; quality the best; sweet and delicious; one of the very best. No. 1, 15c each; per 10, \$1.25; per 100, \$8.

DELAWARE—Bunches small, compact, shouldered berries small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh juicy; a sweet spicy and delicious flavor. 15c each; \$1 per 10; \$6 per 100.

CATAWBA—Bunches of good size, rather loose; berries large and round; when ripe of a dark copper color, with a sweet, rich; musky flavor. Each 15c; per 10, \$1; per 100, \$6.

NIAGARA—Bunches very large and compact, sometimes shouldered; berries large; light greenish white; slightly ambered with the sun; skin thin but tough, does not crack; quality good, sweet. No. 1, 15c each; \$1.25 per 10; \$8 per 100.

COTTAGE—Resembles the Concord in size; ripens a few days earlier; bunches medium and compact; flesh tender, sweet, juicy; skin firm; a good table grape. 15c each; per 10, \$1; per 100, \$6.

MOYER—A cross between the Delaware and some purely native variety. In the hardiness, quality, color and size it is the equal of the Delaware, but is a better grower and two weeks earlier. 15c each; \$1.25 per 10.

IVES' SEEDLING—(Black) Berries medium; bunch large and shouldered; skin thick and tough; a good shipper; flesh pulpy; quality good when ripened; very hardy and vigorous. 10c each; \$1 per 10; \$3 per 100.

NORTON'S VIRGINIA—Well known as one of the most reliable and healthy vine grapes; will also keep well for winter use; berries small; bunch compact. 15c each; per 10, \$1.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY—(The King of American grapes.) A strong, hardy, vigorous grower. thick heavy foliage; abundant bearer; excellent quality; the most remarkable keeping and shipping qualities. Ripens with Moore's Early. Large bunches and berries; black color; pulp sweet and juicy; free from foxiness; seed small and few in number. 1 year, No. 1, 50c each; per 10, \$4.

MCPIKE—(New) A seedling of the Worden. Perfectly hardy; earlier than Concord; bunches large, even and compact; berries very large; even in size, covered with a bloom; blue black in color; ripens uniformly; the appearance of the Worden; quality superb; by far the best grape grown. 1 year, No. 1, 75c each.

"LUCILE"—A promising new red market grape. Large as Worden in bunch and berry; an excellent shipper; equal to Niagara in growth and productiveness; hardy. Bright red in color; sweet. 1 year, No. 1, 75c each.

ASPARAGUS.



For garden culture dig a trench 18 inches wide, 12 inches deep; trenches 4 feet apart, fill in some well rotted manure in bottom of trench and cover same with top soil about 2 inches. Plant on top of that 18 inches apart in the row, and only cover the plant about 2 inches with good firm soil, filling in the balance by degrees as the plants grow up. Top dress annually with manure, in the spring after forking the beds over.

VARIETIES.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—An old, well tried sort, of vigorous growth; very popular. 2 year, per doz 25c; per 100, \$1; per 1000, \$3.50.

PALMETTO—Early; yields enormous, more even and regular in its growth; quality good. 1 year, 25c per 12; per 100, \$1; per 1000, \$3.50.

COLUMBIAN M. WHITE—It produces shoots which are white and remain so as long as fit for use. A vigorous grower and a good producer. 1 year, per 12, 25c; per 100, \$1.25; per 1000, \$5.



RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.

This deserves to be ranked among the best early fruits of the garden. It affords the earliest material for pies and tarts, continues long in use and is valuable for canning.

Plant in rows 4 feet apart and 3 feet in a row.

Set the plants so that the crowns are about an inch below the surface.

LENNAUES—Large, early, tender and fine: the very best of all. Large clump 25c each; per 10, \$2. Small plants 40c per doz; per 100, \$3.50.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

Plant flowering shrubbery in groups, in circles, or oval beds on the lawns. If planted closely together: when full grown they will make a fine show at once. It is a mistake to plant any kind of hardy flowering shrubbery singly on the lawn and allow the grass to grow close about them; with this treatment they soon become unsightly and worthless. Keep the grass away from them, and top dress with fine, rotten, barn yard manure.

CALYCANTHUS—A well known native bush, bearing very double, purple, fragrant flowers. Each 25c.

HYDRANGEA P. G.—One of the most valuable hardy shrubs. It attains a height of three or four feet: flowers white, commence blooming in July and continue until November, everything being favorable. The finest flowering shrub for cemetery planting. 25c each.

SNOWBALL—An old, well known shrub, bearing large balls of pure white flowers. Each 25c.

CLEMATIS (JACKMANII)—Deep violet purple, with a rich velvety appearance. One of the best. 50c each.



CLEMATIS (HENRYI)—A magnificent large white flower, a free grower and a most profuse bloomer. Each 75c.

SYRINGA (MOCK ORANGE)—Early June. Fragrant, pure white flowers, in dense cluster; one of the best. 25c each.

WHITE FRINGE—A small native shrub with ash-like leaves and clusters of snow white flowers, resembling fringe. 25c each.

MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA—Flowers white and purple, cup shaped and 3 to 5 inches in diameter. Foliage large, glossy and massive. Very hardy. 75c each.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.



This class of roses is admirably suited for garden culture: for the formation of rose beds, where hardy varieties of roses are desired. They are of easy culture and luxuriant in a deep rich soil. Mulch in the fall of the year. Cut back close all weak shoots and shorten the long canes to a convenient length. All roses offered by me are strong field grown and will be sent out in dormant condition.

Price 25c each; per doz, \$2.

ANNA DIESBACH—Bright rose color, very large, showy; fine in bud; flowers slightly cupped. A vigorous grower; one of the best.

AMERICAN BEAUTY—Deep pink, shaded with carmine; large; globular.

COQUETTE DES ALPS—One of the finest pure white hybrid perpetuals: large, full, finely formed flowers; profuse bloomer.

FISHER HOMES—Like Gen. Jacqueminot, but the flowers are fuller and more freely produced.

MRS. JOHN LAING—Delicate pink, fragrant, a continuous bloomer.

GEN. JACQUEMINOT—Brilliant crimson; large; a free bloomer; unsurpassed in its clear, rich, crimson scarlet color.

PAUL NEYRON—Flowers of immense size, color clear rose; strong healthy grower; a prolific bloomer.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—A most decided novelty in roses. The plant is a vigorous grower, making shoots 8 to 16 feet in a season. A charming pillar rose: color is bright vivid crimson; one of the best for covering trellises or buildings.

EVERGREENS.



Evergreens can be most successfully transplanted a short time before they are ready to start into growth in the spring. They can also be planted safely very early in the fall. The soil to receive them should be mellow and fine, and care taken that it is well packed about the roots after they have been well spread out in a natural position.

NORWAY SPRUCE—Rapid in growth, gracefully drooping in habit, dense in structure, regular in outline and perfectly hardy. 5 feet \$1; 4 feet 75c; 2 to 3 feet 50c; per 10, \$4.

HEMLOCK SPRUCE—A native species of undoubted worth and beauty; hardy, with drooping branches and dense habit. 18 to 24 inches, 40c; per 10, \$3.50.

BALSAM FIR—A very regular symmetrical tree, assuming the conical form; leaves dark green above, silvery beneath. 3 to 4 feet, 60c each; 2 to 3 feet, 50c each.

AMERICAN ARBOR VITAE—A well known native species of great value. It forms an upright, conical tree of medium size, and is especially valuable for screens and hedges. 18 to 24 inches, 25c each; per 10, \$2.

WHITE PINE—The most ornamented of all our native pines; of rapid growth and hardy; flourishes in the poorest soils. 2 to 3 feet, 40c; per 10, \$3.50.

IRISH JUNIPER—The most popular Juniper known. Erect, dense, conical outline, resembles a green column. 2 to 3 feet, 50c; per 10, \$4; 18 to 24 inches, 40c; per 10, \$3.50.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

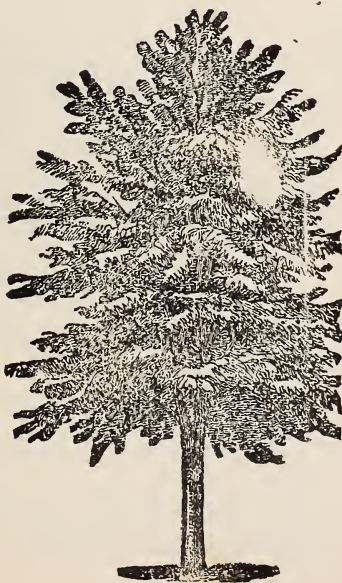
In planting shade trees, dig holes four feet square and two feet deep, filling up within ten inches with rotten sod, or good fresh black soil from under sod; cut smooth with a sharp knife all broken and bruised roots; place the trees in their natural position in the hole, cover with good rich mellow soil, and pack down well with the foot as the dirt is thrown in. Stir the ground occasionally through the growing season.

	Each	10
Ash, White, 10 to 12 feet.....	\$ 50	\$3 50
Ash, White, 8 to 10 feet.....	25	2 50
Elm, 8 to 10 feet,	35	2 50
Maple, Silver, 8 to 10 feet,	35	3 50
Maple, Silver, 6 to 8 feet,	25	2 25
Linden, Liquidamber and Birch, 8 to 10 ft,	50	3 50
Poplar Carolina, 6 to 8 feet,	20	1 80
“ “ 8 to 10 “	25	2 50
“ “ 10 to 12 “	50	3 50

ASH—(American White)
A rapid growing native tree of fine symmetrical outline; a valuable street or park tree; should be extensively planted.

ELM--(American White)
A noble native tree of large size. wide spreading head and graceful drooping branches. One of the grandest park and stree trees.

BIRCH—(White) A well known tree, with graceful airy foliage and silvery white bark; very desirable for lawns and parks.



LINDEN—American (or Basswood) A rapid grower: beautiful native tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers.

LIQUIDAMBER—(Sweet Gum) A fine native ornamental tree. The foliage resembles that of the Maple, of a glossy green color, turning to a deep crimson in autumn.

MAPLE—(Silver) For producing a quick shade, and especially for street planting, there are few trees superior to the Silver Maple. It is the most rapid grower of all the Maples.

POPLAR CAROLINA—A vigorous, healthy, native tree of rapid growth: pyramidal in form, with large, glossy leaves; valuable for park or street planting. The best.

TULIP Tree—One of our very largest native trees, with large smooth, shining leaves, greenish yellow flowers. 3 to 4 feet, 25c each.



FORMULAS FOR SPRAYING.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

Copper Sulphate.....	6 pounds
Quicklime.....	4 pounds
Water.....	40 gallons

Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag of coarse cloth and hanging this in a vessel holding at least four gallons, so that it is just covered with water. Use an earthen or wooden vessel. Slake the lime in an equal amount of water. Then mix the two and add enough water to make forty gallons. It is then ready for immediate use. For rots, moulds, mildews and all fungus diseases.

AMMONIACAL COPPER CARBONATE.

Copper Carbonate.....	1 ounce
Ammonia.....	Enough to dissolve the copper
Water.....	9 gallons

The copper carbonate is best dissolved in large bottles, where it will keep indefinitely, and it should be diluted with water as required. For same purpose as Bordeaux.

COPPER SULPHATE SOLUTION.

Copper Sulphate.....	1 pound
Water.....	15 gallons

Dissolve the copper sulphate in water, when it is ready for use. (This should never be applied to foliage, but must be used before the buds break.) For peaches and nectarines use 25 gallons of water. For fungous diseases.

PARIS GREEN.

Paris Green.....	1 pound
Water.....	250 gallons

If this mixture is to be used on peach trees one pound quicklime should be added. Repeated applications will injure most foliage, unless lime is added. Paris Green and Bordeaux can be applied with perfect safety. The action of neither is weakened, and the Paris Green loses all caustic properties. For insects which chew.

LONDON PURPLE.

This is used in the same proportion as Paris Green, but as it is more caustic it should be applied with the lime or with the Bordeaux mixture. Do not use it on peach or plum trees. For insects which chew.

HELLEBORE.

Fresh White Hellebore.....	1 ounce
Water.....	3 gallons

Apply when thoroughly mixed. For insects which chew.

KEROSENE EMULSION.

Hard Soap.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ pound
Boiling Water.....	1 gallon
Kerosene.....	2 gallons

Dissolve the soap in the water, add the kerosene, and churn with a pump for 5-10 minutes. Dilute 10 to 15 times before applying. For insects which suck, cabbage worms, and all insects which have soft bodies.



PLEASE READ CAREFULLY.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

Terms—Invariably cash.

Remit by P. O. Money Order, Registered Letter, Express Money Order, or money by express, prepaid, draft on New York, Chicago or St. Louis. Please do not send private checks. C. O. D. orders must be accompanied with one-half the money in cash. Make all money orders, drafts, etc., payable to C. H. Webster, Centralia, Illinois.

PACKING.

I will pack free all orders sold at catalogue prices in the best possible manner, and deliver to freight depots or express offices.

PRICES

In this Catalogue abrogate previous quotations; 5, 50 and 500 of a variety or kind will be supplied at the 10, 100 and 1000 rates, respectively. Long lists of single varieties will be charged at the single rates.

EARLY ORDERS,

Send in your order as early as possible; do not wait until the last minute and then expect to get just what you want. Should the supply of a variety become exhausted, as is often the case, state whether I shall substitute similar sorts in place of the ones wanted. Please state "No Substitution" on your order.

DIRECTIONS.

Note carefully that your name, P. O., county and state are plainly written on your order; also state whether goods are to be sent by freight or express, and by what route. If no directions are given I will use my best judgment in the matter. Use order sheet enclosed in Catalogue in ordering.

ERRORS.

Any errors that may occur in filling orders must be reported within 10 days after receipt of goods. I will correct the same at once. Complaints entered after the above stated time cannot be entertained.

Persons unacquainted with the different varieties can leave the selection to me, in which case I will select as if planting for myself.

Every care is taken to secure safe and prompt transportation. The forwarder alone must be held responsible for loss or delay in transit.

All stock will be sent out in good condition, and I do not guarantee them to live under all conditions, nor do I make up any loss whatever due to climatic effects, or after-culture on the part of the purchaser.

INSPECTION.

My nursery has been duly inspected by the State Entomologist, and has been found free of San Jose scale and other dangerous insects and diseases, a certificate of which will be found in the front part of the Catalogue, a copy of which will be attached to every package that leaves my nursery.



GUARANTEE OF GENUINENESS.

While I exercise the greatest diligence and care to have all trees, etc., true to label, and hold myself in readiness, on proper proof, to replace all trees, etc., that may prove untrue to label, free of charge, or refund the amount paid, it is mutually understood and agreed to, between the purchaser and myself, that my guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make me liable for any sum greater than that originally received for said trees, etc., that shall prove untrue.



DON'T TURN
the orchard over to the
borers again next summer
and to the rabbits
next winter.

Use Otwell's Tree Paint. Send for a circular.

Per Half Gallon 75c.

Per Gallon \$1 00



Spraying outfits on hand in season. Write for prices, etc.
C. H. WEBSTER,
Centralia, Illinois.

